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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,506	03/28/2001	Dennis Sunga Fernandez	FERN-P001D	8534
22877	7590 02/22/2006		EXAM	INER
FERNANDEZ & ASSOCIATES LLP 1047 EL CAMINO REAL			VO, TUNG T	
SUITE 201	MINO REAL		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MENLO PARK, CA 94025			2613	

DATE MAILED: 02/22/2006

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/823,506	FERNANDEZ ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Tung Vo	2613			
The MAILING DATE of this communicatio	n appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address			
Period for Reply		O MONTHICO OR THIRTY (20) DAVO			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR R WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 C after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicatic - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IG DATE OF THIS COMMUI FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may on. period will apply and will expire SIX (6) M statute, cause the application to become	NICATION. a reply be timely filed ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status		•			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	06 January 2006.				
·—	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
, 	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice un	der Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C	C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) 20-37 is/are pending in the appli	cation.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-19 is/are with	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>20-37</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	1/				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	and/or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 28 March 2001 is/	are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ o	objected to by the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection t					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the call 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the call to be stored to be					
,	THE EXAMINET. NOTE THE ATTACK	led Office Action of John 1 10-102.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	reign priority under 35 U.S.C	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority docu		Application No.			
2. Certified copies of the priority docu3. Copies of the certified copies of the					
application from the International B		en received in this readonal stage			
* See the attached detailed Office action for		not received.			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Intervie	ew Summary (PTO-413)			
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94	18) Paper I	No(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/9 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	SB/08) 5)				

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01/06/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 20, 22-31, 33 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stinton (US 5,204,670) in view of Horton et al. (US 5,615,123).

Re claims 20, 23, 30-31, 33, Stinton teaches an integrated prisoner (abuser) surveillance system (figs. 1 and 14) using fixed and mobile processor communication, the system comprising: a processor (34 of fig. 1) coupled to a packet-switched digital network (38 of fig. 1; the CPU (34 of fig. 1) can be coupled through the telephone communication link, or other appropriate communication links, to a large number of remote monitoring areas), the processor accessing a database including a representation of an identity and a location of at least one remote prisoner

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(210 of fig. 1; see details of figure 13B); a mobile communications unit (44 of fig. 2 and fig. 4A) physically associated with a remote prisoner (140 of fig. 12) for monitoring a sensed condition or location (150, 43' of fig. 14) according to a GPS device (Note that various tracking software modules may also be used to allow the system to track a tag wearer, either within an institution (as an RF transmitting tag comes within range of strategically placed FMD units throughout the institution), or throughout a much larger area, such as could be achieved with satellite tracking that means GPS device; and When contact is made, the host computer will screen the person making contact to make sure of the person's identify, and in some instances (e.g., where the person is supposed to remain in a certain geographic area) that the person is within an assigned area when the contact is made. Such determination is made using conventional telephone monitoring apparatus coupled to the host CPU that determines a particular area code and/or region from which a received telephone call originates) at least one of such remote prisoner, the mobile communications unit (44 of fig. 1) communicating wirelessly with the processor (40 of fig. 1) through the digital network (38 of fig. 1); and a first detector (148 of fig. 4) coupled to the digital network and selected by the processor (34 of fig. 1) for observing the remote prisoner automatically via real-time video or infrared imaging when such remote prisoner is determined by the processor (col. 10, lines 29-col. 15, line 5) to be located within a first observation range of the selected first detector; wherein the processor (34 of fig. 1) automatically corroborates the monitored condition or location with the observed location of the remote prisoner.

It is noted that Stinton further discloses the operator at the CPU (34 of fig. 1) communicates with the remote prisoner for integrating remote surveillance and prisoner communications (30 of fig. 1). Stinton does not particularly enabling an audio/visual message to

be delivered electronically to the remote prisoner and an electronic file comprising a book, a greeting card, a news report, a sports report, a stock report, an artwork, a research database, a personal list, a recorded or live voice or music transmission, an electronic tool, or a commercial transaction is provided to the remote prisoner, and the mobile communications unit comprises an accelerometer as claimed.

However, Horton enabling an audio/visual message to be delivered electronically to the remote prisoner, which is an electronic file comprising a book, a greeting card, a news report, a sports report, a stock report, an artwork, a research database, a personal list, a recorded or live voice or music transmission, an electronic tool, or a commercial transaction is provided to the remote prisoner (col. 2, lines 54-67), and the mobile communications unit comprises an accelerometer (1-6 of fig. 1).

Therefore, taking the teachings of Stinton and Horton as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Horton into the system of Stinton for the same purpose of transmitting the audio or visual messages to the prisoner. Doing so would provide guidance information for the prisoner accurately when the prisoner is out of the predetermined range.

Re claim 22, Stinton further discloses a position signal being generated by the mobile communications unit coupled to the remote prisoner when such remote prisoner is moveable within an observable range (32 of fig. 1) an observation signal being generated by the first detector uncoupled to such remote prisoner in the observable range (148 of fig. 14)

Re claim 24, Stinton further discloses a software agent associated with such remote prisoner accesses a database (200, 210 of fig. 13B).

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Re claim 25, Stinton further a portable identifier (42, 44, and 45 of fig. 1; Note where the "ID unit" refers to a "passive" identification unit that transmits an identification signal, and/or other identification information, only in response to an interrogation signal generated by a host device) associated with such remote prisoner is used for communication therewith.

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Re claim 26, Stinton further teaches an object representation of such remote prisoner comprises an object name, an object identifier, an object group, an object query, an object condition, an object status, an object location, an object time, an object error, or an object image, video, or audio broadcast signal (stored image of the offender captured by the camera 148 of fig. 14).

Re claim 27, Stinton further teaches the observable range is modifiable according to a rule set (34 of fig. 1).

Re claim 28, Stinton further teaches the remote prisoner is monitored temporarily using an extrapolated or last- stored positional or visual signal (36 of fig. 1, stored the prisoner or offender information).

Re claim 29, Stinton the remote prisoner is authenticated according to a voice pattern, a finger-print pattern, a handwritten signature, or a magnetic or smart-card signal (Note further, the biomedical condition of the individual at the time of the appearance before the FMD (40'of fig. 14), as detected by the biometric sensors (43' and 150 of fig. 14) could be included in the signals sent to the CPU. Parameters that could optionally be included for sensing by the biometric sensors (43' and/or 150 of fig. 14) include voice, fingerprints, breath analysis, and the like).

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Re claim 35-37, Stinton further teaches processor (34 of fig. 1) confirms the remote prisoner identity by processing a visual image of the remote prisoner using adaptive or neural learning software to recognize such prisoner automatically (300 of fig. 13C; col. 20, lines 30-50).

4. Claims 21, 32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stinton (US 5,204,670) in view of Horton et al. (US 5,615,123) as applied to claims 20, 31, and 33, and further in view of Carroll et al. (US 5,266,944).

Re claims 21, 32, and 34, the combination of Stinton and Horton does not particularly teach a second detector coupled to the digital network and selected by the processor for observing the remote prisoner when such remote prisoner is determined by the processor to have moved and subsequently located within a second observation range of the selected second detector as claimed.

However, Carroll teaches a second detector coupled to the digital network and selected by the processor for observing the remote prisoner when such remote prisoner is determined by the processor to have moved and subsequently located within a second observation range of the selected second detector (60b of fig. 4).

Therefore, taking the teachings of Stinton, Horton, and Carroll as a whole. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Carroll into the combined system of Stinton and Horton for same purpose of detecting the prisoner (abuser or offender) within the second observation range. Doing so would provide advance notice to the operator (prison guard) in the event the offender or prisoner comes out of the predetermined area.

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Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Shaunfield (US 5,867,484) discloses a switchable multi-drop video distribution system.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Tung Vo whose telephone number is 571-272-7340. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on 571-272-7418. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Primary Examiner

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